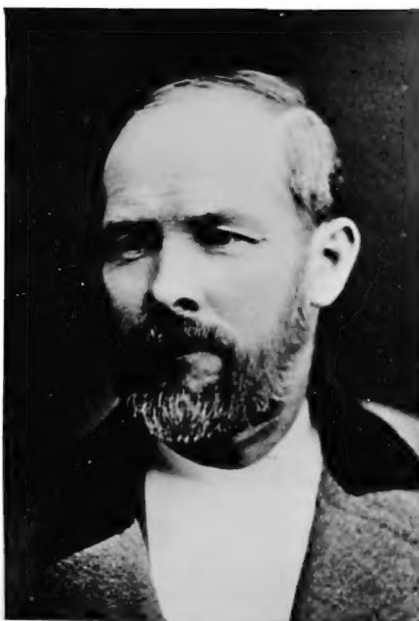


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History of William Forman

William Forman, son of John Forman and Margaret Major, was born 17 November 1834, in Glasgow, Scotland.

He was a foundry-man, working at his trade in a foundry in Glasgow.

When about twenty years of age he embraced the gospel and became a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, uniting with the Glasgow branch of the church. Two years later, he emigrated to Salt Lake City, crossing the ocean and the plains in the company of Captain Robert Campbell and lived with his family in Salt Lake City until 25 December 1854. He then lived with the family of Willard Richards, doing any kind of work he could find during the five years he resided in Salt Lake City. He worked for Brigham Young part of the time. He was appointed by the church authorities to look after the widows and orphans, as there were a great many at this time. He filled this calling well.

He was married to Catherine Campbell on 10 October 1859, and in March 1860, was sealed by President Brigham Young in the Endowment House at Salt Lake City. To this union were born five children, four boys and one girl, William John, William Campbell, Benjamin Richard, Christina and John Forman.

In the spring of 1860, he was advised to go to Provo valley and obtain land. He with his wife arrived in the valley and immediately went to work building a home and preparing the land to plant grain. He continued thereafter to follow farming and stock raising. He also had a saw mill and shingle business, giving employment to a great many men. It was his desire to be well enough off to make employment for men. He did whatever he was called upon to do in civic or religious activities. At one time he was called to donate a wagon and team for the purpose of helping immigrants across the plains. The donation was promptly made. He was also a sargent in the Black Hawk War, and was one of twelve men who were called to Uintah to try and make peace with the Indians.

When the Heber ward was divided into the East and West wards, he was chosen as Bishop of the West Ward, July 1877, with John Crook and George T. Giles as counselors. He held this position for 18 years. He was also appointed Presiding Bishop over the wards of Wasatch Stake, which he held for a number of years.

He hauled sandstone to Park City mines and to Salt Lake City for use on their

History of Mary Montgomery Forman

Mary Montgomery Forman was born at Arnock Lodge, Ayreshire, Scotland on the 1st day of June 1851 to Robert and Mary Lowry Montgomery. Her father came from Scotland and settled in Heber Valley in 1860.

He and his wife had joined the church prior to this time. He came first, then the family came two years later on 19 Sept. 1862. Mary was a small girl at this time. Even as a girl she had a winning way and a pleasant smile for everyone. She was happy and very good company.

Mary Montgomery married William Forman 10 Oct. 1867 in the Endowment House at Salt Lake City by Heber C. Kimball.

She was the mother of fourteen children, seven boys and seven girls: Robert, Nephi, Catherine Harwood, Mary Jane Orr, Agnes Turner Fields Jones, Joseph Smith, Margaret, (twins) William and Willometta Forman Parrish, Major, Orson Pratt, Nellie Clara Williams, and a son died in infancy.

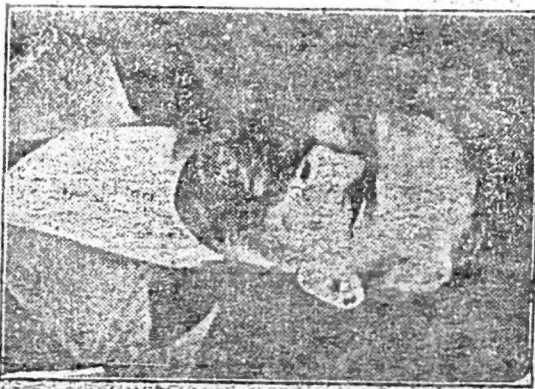
She was always faithful to the Principles and Doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and held many positions in the organizations.

In 1882 the Young Mutual Improvement Association was organized with Josephine Cluff Jones as President. Mary Duke and Mary Forman her counselors, and Sarah Jane Hicken as secretary. She was a member of the Relief Society and served as a counselor and teacher in the West Ward for many years. She moved to Center Creek, Wasatch County. Here she was actively engaged in the work of the Lord. She was a Counselor in the Relief Society, which position she held for several years.

The last few years of her life were marred on account of sickness, yet through all she never complained. She passed away 23 Dec. 1902 at her home in Center Creek. She was buried in the Heber City Cemetery.



WILLIAM FORMAN



On Feb. 6, the funeral of William Forman, one of the pioneers of Wasatch county was held in the stake house at Heber City. The services were conducted by Bishop Hugh W. Harvey of Center ward, where Mr. Forman has resided for the last 12 years. Musical selections were rendered under the direction of Prof. O. A.

Whittaker. The speakers were Patriarchs Thomas Hicken and Robert Duke, Elder A. M. Hansen and Bishop Harvey, all of whom testified to the integrity and good works of the departed.

William Forman was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 17, 1834, and was the son of John Forman and Margaret Major. He became a member of the Church Oct. 15, 1851, and he came to America in 1854, and became intimately acquainted with the early leaders of the Church, having lived in the homes of Brigham Young, Willard Richards and others. He took part in the Echo canyon campaign in the fall of 1857. On October 10, 1859 he married Catherine Campbell. In April, 1860 he moved to Provo valley, where he has since lived, being prominently connected with the building up and development of this section. He acted as bishop of what was then Heber West ward, and in 1878 was appointed agent of the Presiding Bishopric in Wasatch stake by Bishop Edward Hunter. Except for a former attack of heart failure, he had enjoyed remarkably good health. While on a visit to his daughters in Salt Lake City he died of heart trouble on Feb. 3, his remains being brought to Heber for burial. He had two families, both his companions preceding him. He leaves a large number of children and grandchildren. He has ever been in the front ranks battling for the truth and died, as he has lived, a true Latter-day Saint.

be negative for protein. Repeat X-rays of the hands were taken.

X-ray findings after one year: The X-rays revealed that there had been no change since July 1985; no progression of the abnormalities noted on the earlier hand X-rays could be observed.

ONE-YEAR VISIT

Clinical:

- No active synovitis
- No morning stiffness
- Normal functional ability regained

Laboratory:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| • White blood cells | 7800/mm ³ |
| • Hemoglobin | 13.2 gm. % |
| • Hematocrit | 39 vol. % |
| • Platelet count | 286,000/mm ³ |
| • Urinalysis | negative for protein |

X-ray

improvement about two months after 'Ridaura' was added to her NSAID dosage, and by six months she was functioning almost normally again. By eight months the subjective improvement was verified by objective clinical evidence of control of the underlying rheumatoid process (no active synovitis or morning stiffness, only minor swelling), and at one year repeat X-rays substantiated that progress of the disease had been slowed (no new erosions). The fact that the dosage of her NSAID could be reduced is an added benefit of successful disease-modifying therapy.

The patient was closely monitored with monthly blood and urine tests,* absolutely essential to ensure safe treatment whenever potent drugs are used.

Finally, J.B. will be continued on 'Ridaura' for as long as she continues to be well controlled and to tolerate the drug.

See Ridaura (brand of auranofin) prescribing information in the accompanying folder.

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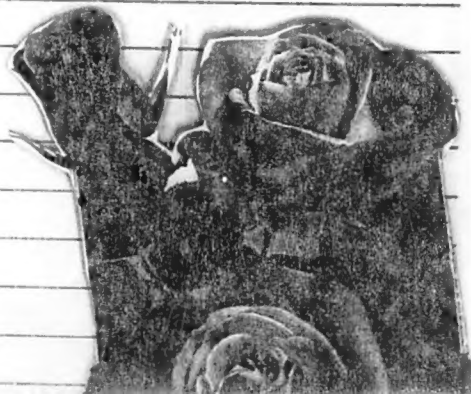
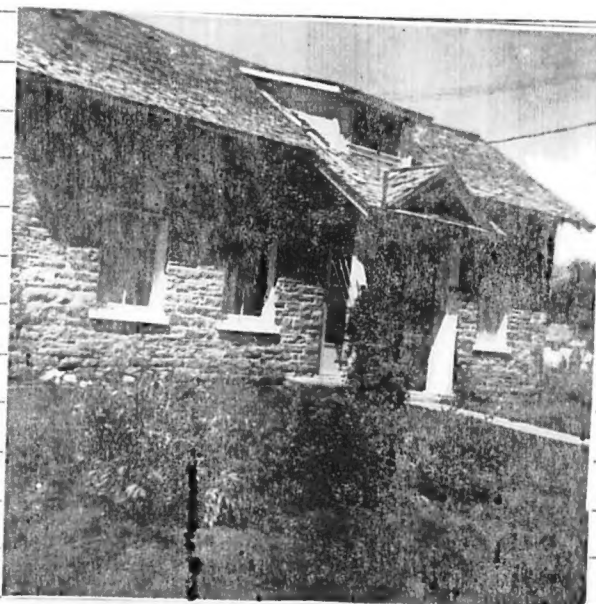
sidewalks. He with the Buys brothers and Alexander Fortie staked off the grounds for the Wasatch Stake House. They did most of the surveying in the valley at that time. He brought the first organ to Heber City.

He married Mary Loury Montgomery, 10 October 1867, the ceremony was performed by Heber C. Kimball. To them were born 14 children, seven boys and seven girls: Robert, Nephi, Catherine Harwood, Mary Jane Orr, Agness Turner Fields Jones, Joseph Smith, Margaret, twins, William and Willometta Forman Parrish, Major, Orson Pratt, Nellie Clara Williams and June Nora Browning. A son died in infancy.

He was energetic in the performance of every duty that was placed upon him. He was well read in Church History. He was a kind and loving father.

The last few years of his life were spent in prospecting. His desire was always to do something for his children to help them in a temporal way as well as in a spiritual way. His seventy-five years were spent in the best possible way they could have been spent.

He died in Salt Lake City, Utah at the home of his daughter, Agness Fields Jones, on 3 February 1910. Buried in Heber City Cemetery.



tional activity level, but she decided not to resume her skating on a competitive scale but rather for personal enjoyment only.

Fifth Visit—March 25, 1986

The patient was much improved. The morning stiffness had disappeared. There was minimal evidence of active synovitis; minor swelling was noted at several PIPs. Her knees, wrists and feet were normal upon examination.

Sixth Visit—July 30, 1986

The patient was doing very well and continued to be fully active. Her Clinoril® requirement had decreased to 200 mg. daily. Physical examination revealed little, if any, active synovitis. Laboratory studies returned that day revealed a white count of 7800; hemoglobin, 13.2; hematocrit,

Commentary

J.B.'s case demonstrates some important points about the management of rheumatoid arthritis. Although her symptoms were treated in the early stages with conservative therapies, her disease progressed to the point that more aggressive therapy with disease-modifying agents had to be considered. Some of the criteria that support the decision to add a second-line agent—Ridaura® (brand of auranofin)—in this case are: (1) the patient's failure to respond fully to adequate trials of a variety of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; (2) spread of the disease to previously uninvolved joints; (3) impairment of the patient's ability to function; and (4) roentgenographic evidence of erosive changes in the hands and feet.

J.B.'s clinical response also provides an example of what one can expect from disease-modifying agents like Ridaura®.